NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMF S GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS, THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE BOWERY-ERNEST MALTRAVERS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Macsers-Lit

NIBLO'S-THE PRINCES TROUPE.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-Town AND NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham stroot-Robbet

WALLACK'S THRATHE, Broadway-Don Casar De Baran-The Review.

ST, CHARLES THEATRE. BOWNY-MILITARY EXE AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-M. P.-OMNIBUS

CHRISTY'S OFERA HOUSE, 472 Breadway-ETRIOPIAN WOOD'S HINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 414 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Atternoon and Evening-Fran-

CIRCUS, IT BOWERY-EQUIPMENTS ENTERTAINMENTS. CHORAMA, 886 Broadway - Banvand's Panonama er

HELLER'S SOUREES MYSTERIEUSES, 509 Broadway OWEN'S ALPINE RABBLES, 539 Broadway. METROPOLITAN HALL-PROP. ANDERSON.

New York Friday, May 20, 1853.

Malis for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steaminip Illinois, Captain Hartsteine, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock for Aspinwall

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific,

The NEW YORK WERELY HERALD, California edition, with the latesd intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clack this morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as carly as possible.

The News.

The arrival of the royal mail steamship Africa, at this port, yesterday afternoon, put us in possession of three days later news from England and the continent of Europe. The intelligence is not very interesting. The English House of Commons had resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, to consider the new financial project of Mr. Gladstone, which was rising very quickly in popular estimation outside of doors. Quite an exciting scene occurred upon the occasion of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, litor of the Nation newspaper, in his place as member for New Ross, taxing the government with a wholesale bribery of his fellow representatives from Ireland. Mr. Duffy was compelled to retract his assertion. Judging from recent scenes, both in the Upper and Lower House, in which peers, bishops, and commoners took part, we are disposed to consider our Senatorial members as a pretty respectable body of gentlemen. The Kossuth rocket affair was agian the subject of ministerial explanation. The trade returns of England for the month of April were highly satisfactory. The Peace Conference men were working for an everlasting treaty of quiet between England and America. Mrs. Stowe was about to enter Stafford House, and a Boston negro was exhibiting Southern "tortoring" in Liver pool. Both speculations were likely to pay. Prance remains so dall as not to resemble the France of twelve months since. The Empress was convalescent. Two hundred political convicts had been shipped to Cavenne. The ministerial crisis had ended in Spain. The " Holy Shrines" question was settled. There is nothing of importance from Italy or Switzerland. The Prus. sian parliamentary debates were very calm, and did not possess any striking political feature. Favorable accounts had been received in England from Australia. The Court of Madrid was watching the policy of Santa Anna with much anxiety. We present our readers with the latest mercantile, mone-

tary, marine, and general news. By the arrival of the steamship Cherokee we have received two days later news from Havana. Senor Cruces, it will be seen, issued an edict on the 9th inst., citing two Cuban ladies, at present residing in this city, to appear within nine days, and defend the charge of treason against them, otherwise sentence would be pronounced against them by the tribuna of war. Another shipload of Chinese has arrived in Havana. The Spanish view of Mexican affairs, which we have translated from the Durrio de la Marina, will be found quite interesting, semi-offcially indicating, as it undoubtedly does, the feeling of the home government with regard to the recall of Santa Anna.

The information furnished in our special correspondent in Washington city, this morning, is of a Toried and highly interesting character. The peculiar position of affairs in Mexico, and our relations with that government, are believed to have occupied the serious attention of the administration within the last few days. It is understood that while the President cannot sanction the extraordinary movement of Gov. Lane with regard to the Mes illa Valley boundary, owing to the fact that such proceeding was not legitimately within the Governor's sphere of duty; yet the boundary itself, as defined by Mr Lane in his proclamation, will probably be claimed by this government as the true line. But this is not to be the cause of an appeal to arms-the dispute, if dispute should arise, will be left to negotiation. Mexi co is weak and sorely distressed, and the President is determined to deal leniently with her. Circumstances may yet possibly render it necessary to can cel the principal part of the work already performed by the boundary commissioners, and cause the resurvey of the national line. No fear need be enter tained as to the encroachment of any European power upon the Sandwich Islands. Such a demonstration will not be tolerated in silence by this government.

Rumors are affoat in Washington that John Van Buren will be appointed Minister to France, with a son of Mr. Wise as Secretary of Legation. Stranger things have happened.

District Attorney Fendall has already occupied three days in summing up in the Gardner case It is supposed that he will finish to-day.

Gen. Uraga is reported to have left New Orleans last Monday, en route for this city, via the Ohio river. Gen. U., it will be recollected, was chiefly in strumental in recalling Santa Anna to power is Mexico, who, in return for the favor, has appointed him as Minister to Prussia.

By an arrival at Independence, Mo., we have advices from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the 1st inst. The most gratifying feature of this intelligence is the announcement that the Mexican boundary excitement had greatly subsided, owing probably to the fact that the warlike correspondence between Gov Lane and Gov. Trias, of Chihuahua, had been with held from the people. Gov. Lane is now spoken of as a candidate for Congress. The Indians were quiet,

route for the Pacific railroad, and a company had been formed for the purpose of investing one million dollars in the stock, should the road be run through the territory. The New Mexicans are said to prefer the route through Walker's pass.

The State Senate of Connecticut yesterday had inder consideration the subject of the recent melanholy catastrophe at Norwalk. The Committee of investigation were authorized to examine the condition of the bridge, and to summon before them the President and Superintendent of the New Haven Railroad. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Butler, a member from Norwalk, made a strong speech in condemnation of the inefficiency of the directors of the road. He stated that he had carefully examined the bridge, and found the timber to be wormeaten and rotten in the extreme. There is another bridge on the route which seems to be in equally as dilapidated a condition as that at Norwalk, and unless it is promptly repaired, we shall not be surprised to hear of another railroad accident resulting from in attention. We mean the Coscob bridge, a piece of the wood of which we have in our possession. It is completely perforated with worm-holes, and resembles a piece of coarse sponge more than anything else to which we can liken it.

The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland have passed a bill making an appropriation for the better protection of the fishing grounds in the Straits of Belleisle during the approaching summer.

The severe thunder storm which visited this re gion on Wednesday appears to have extended at least as far west as Indiana. A despatch from Cincinnati states that several buildings and two or three steamboats were struck by lightning. A considerable amount of property was destroyed, but so far as ascertained no lives were lost. A barn was set on fire by lightning at Patterson, N. J., early yesterday. The contents of the building, including a horse and four cows, were entirely consumed.

An application is now pending in the Maryland Legislature for a charter of a line of steamships between Baltimore and Liverpool. The capital of the proposed company is to be one million of dollars.

We elsewhere publish a report of the meeting of the Cuban refugees which was held in this city yesterday, in commemoration of the first display of the Cuban flag of independence at Cardenas by Gen. Lopez and his followers. The speeches on the occaion were patriotic in the extreme, and the decorations edmirable.

The Executive Committee appointed to obtain relief for the surviving New York Volunteers met at the Astor House last evening. It will be seen by the report that the committee have made arrangements for a lecture to be delivered by Thos. F. Mengher, Esq., the subject being "Young Ireland and the Revolutions of 1848." Let us hope that our citizens generally will now come forward and contribute towards the relief of the indigent soldiers.

Our columns to-day, in connection with much other interesting matter, to which we cannot afford room to particularly allude, contain the latest details from the Gold Mines in Texas, the proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention at Baltimore, a variety of Local and Commercial Intelligence, &c. One week's later news from California is now fully

Spanish Intrigues and Mexican Prospects.

Important news may be expected ere long from Mexico. Matters are gradually approaching a climax : it is improbable that the year can elapse without a radical change in the condition and prospects of the country. Nor have the leading actors in the recent movements left us much room for speculation on the nature of that change. So transparent, indeed, have their plans been, that many months ago we were enabled to apprise the government and people of the United States of the revolution Spain was setting on foot. Had Uraga been a man of such weight and talent that a reasonable hope of his reaching and retaining the supreme power could have been entertained, we still think, as we thought three months ago, that Santa Anna would never have been re called. The friend of Queen Christina was not fitted for a task of such difficulty, and was probably as unwilling to undertake as Spain was to impose upon him the onerous functions of Spanish Viceroy of Mexico. Hence the necessity for an appeal to the old Dictator and exile. We need not here enumerate the links in the chain of circumstantial evidence on which we based our conviction that Spain, or at least the Queen Mother, was privy to Santa Anna's return. The welcome reception which awaited him at Havana, the quasi-official announcement of his designs in the Diario de la Maring, and the news of his application to the Spanish government for pecuniary aid, were, until a few days ago, the last link in that chain. We supply another this morning, in the shape of an article from the Diario de la Marina, on the policy of the Dictator. No one can fail to detect in this performance, which may probably be credited to the authorities at Hayana, substantial evidence of the peculiar concern taken by Spain in the prospects of the new government. It expresses nere than friendly regard: paternal affection and interested care are visible in every line. If Santa Anna had been sent to Vera Cruz with a commission from Madrid in his pocket the anxiety of the Diario could not have been more

It will be noticed that no hint is thrown out fa restoration of Mexico to the Spanish crown. No such scheme is probably in contemplation. Much as Spain would love to regain her lost empire on the continent, Cuba costs her too much money and care as it is for any wise connsellor to advocate the voluntary assumption of the additional burthen of Mexico. Harassed already by the fear of American filibusteros, and compelled to exhaust her resources in maintaining an army of 32,000 men in a single island, Spain could not venture to take the responsibility of another empire, inhabited by a still more disaffected race, and situated in a still more dangerous proximity to the formidable Yankees. Such a step would in the first place afford this country an admirable pretext for a descent upon Cuba in retaliation for Spanish disregard of the Monroe doctrine. It would seriously complicate the embarrassments of the home ministry, and add a heavy item to the financial difficulties which have already driven General Ropcali from office. It would, moreover, arouse the suspicions of the foreign governments of Europe, which would connect the policy of Canedo with the asarpation of Mexico, and regard Vera Cruz as destined to be the future denot of the slave trade.

It is probably for these reasons that Spain let slip a very fair opportunity of regaining Mexico. Her ends, in the opinion ofher rulers, would be as effectually gained by the restoration to the Mexican throne of a man who, having the energy to wield the sceptre and the pride to scorn a secondary rank, might still consent to be an instrument of Spanish intrigue and a supporter of Spanish power. Santa Anna reinstated as Dictator, and subsequently Emperor of Mexico, would suit their purpose admirably. His antipathy to the United States would naturally predispose him to espouse the cause of Spain in case of any attempt upon Cuba. This partiality would be increased by the obligations conferred upon him in the shape and the general aspect of affairs was peaceable. Much of moral countenance and pecuniary aid from ing to visit most of the maritime ports of the

anxiety prevailed with regard to the selection of the | "andrid. Once seated on the throne, policy as well as gratitude would prompt him to pursue a course in harmony w th the views of the Spanish government. He would thus reinstate Spanish institutions in Mexico, would crush the anti-Spanish feeling already so prevalent in many Provinces, and in case of trouble would co-operate with the Habanese authorities in opposing us.

That such were the hopes and such the doings of the Spanish government, the article from the Diario affords another proof. There is that in its tone which shows plainly that the writer felt he had a right to counsel. The encouragement it holds out to Santa Anna is too warm to be disinterested. It is something new for Spain to sympathize with revolutionaries Her officers must have been tolerably sure of the use Santa Anna would make of his power to stimulate him to strengthen it in such bold

The Dictator, on the other hand, pursues his path in a way which proves that the lessons of the last four years have not been lost upon him. Louis Napoleon must rejoice to see so faithful an imitator on this continent. Up to the present moment the same policy has produced like results in France and in Mexico. There yet remains one step to be taken by the copyist: but we have no reason to doubt that we shall have to wait long even for the imperial denoument of the play. So far, too, Santa Anna has, in every point, justified our conviction of his coalition or understanding with Spain. Not a single act of the Dictator is at variance with that belief, and many are striking corroborations of its accuracy. Whether, having once firmly seated himself on the throne, and having nothing further to expect from Spain, he will with characteristic dishonesty. violate his promises and fairly launch his bark under an independent flag, or whether he will carry uprightness so far as to remain under Spanish tutelage, are matters which the future must determine.

One thing is certain. Mexico is now trying the last experiment. Her last anchor has been heaved overboard, and all eyes are now earnestly gazing at the result. Of independent republies, and coalitions, and federations, and anarchy, she has had, Heaven knows, enough long since. From one cause or another, every struggle to extricate herself has plunged her deeper in the mire. Her people see plainly that a return to forms of government that have been tried already is worse than useless. If Santa Anna fails to establish a stable empire. Mexico will be driven to seek for safety in an abdication of her nationality. Numberless symptoms of the prevalence of this conviction among the Mexicans have already been noticed. A new proof of the wide-spread feeling in favor of annexation to this country is seen in the letter from General Arista, the late President of the republic, to the Secretary at War. When a man who has filled so important a position in the government of his country as Gen. Arista openly declares his opinion that Mexico had better be incorporated with the United States, we may fairly presume that the sentiment is shared by no inconsiderable party among his countrymen. Even among those whose national pride would prevent their expressing it as a wish it appears in the shape of a fear. Under this form the Universal announced its conviction that annexation was almost inevitable: and many of the leading citizens of Mexico have given utterance to similar apprehensions. Time alone can verify or refute them. For whatever destiny is alloted to us let us be well prepared.

THE SUMMER MIGRATIONS OF 1853,-- The travelling season has set in, and from all indications, promises to be one of the most active and general we have ever experienced in the United States. From the Sacramento to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, the steamboats and railroads are busily engaged in concentrating, day by day, thousands of persons in pursuit of business or pleasure, in this metropolis of the Western continent. Not deterred by the periodical explosions and collisions and drawbridge perils incident to travel in this region, and which might well appal the stoutest-hearted. the tide of travellers continues swelling to a most extraordinary magnitude, and has already begun to test the capacities of our numerous and princely hotels. Indeed, the great danger from this influx of population into our city would seem to be that all the arrivals may not be able to find suitable accommodation even although the Saint Nicholas has begun to enlarge itself to more than twice its original size. But the hotel proprietors of New York are among the most enterprising of our citizens, and on their provisory care we may confidently depend for the comfort and convenience of the hundreds of thousands of transient visiters who, during the summer will be added to our population. Therefore, on this score we are disposed to rest satisfied, assured that no arrangements will be wanting to meet the necessities and promote the pleasure of all sojourners in the metropolis,

during the great American exhibition. Nor is it alone from these United States that this tide sets in. South America, Canada and Cuba will contribute a large quota to swell its size : and England will leaven the whole with a spice of her aristocracy, not merely the aristocracy of birth, but that of worth, learning and talent. The old continent, too, will send the representatives of her skill and industry; and monarchist and republican, patrician and plebeian, millionaire and artizan, slaveholder and abolitionist will jostle each other in our streets, and hob-nob at our table d'hôtes. It will be a gay and interesting epoch in New York, and one which few fashionable people in this republie will like to confess they have not witnessed.

But the summer migrations of 1853 do not all tend to this point. We have become a travelling and sight-seeing people; and it is not enough for us to have beheld the magnificent natural scenery of the New World, but we must also make a tour of Europe, and contrast the Rhine with the Hudson and the St. Lawrence, the Pyrennées and the Alps with our own mountain ranges, and institute comparisons between the relative condition of the masses subject to monarchical and priestly institutions, and those living under the free republican government of the United States. The number of Americans visiting Europe this summer, exceeds beyond all computation that of any former year. The steamers for Liverpool, though departing from this port so often as twice a week, take out each from one to two hundred of our compatriots, intent on the pursuit of pleasure on the European tour; and in a few days a private citizen of New York, determined, it would seem, to eclipse all pleasure expeditions of which we have any record, will set out for Europe in a splendid steamer built for the purpose, with a company of some thirty guests, intend-

Old World, and laughing at the petty expenditure of half a million of dollars.

Such are some of the migratory symptoms of 1853, and such the data we have for our assertion that the p'easure and business travel through and from these United States, will far surpass anything of which we have ever before had any experience. Hurra for the road!

H. B. M. SHIP LEANDER AND LORD ELLESMERE. We learn from a private letter, which may be entirely relied on that H. B. M's ship Leander was to tail on the 7th inst. for New York having on board the Earl of Ellesmere and other members of the commission appointed to inspect and report upon the Exhibition in this city. The Earl will be accompanied by Lady Ellesmere, two daughters, and two sons. It is said that space could not be found on board the Leander for carriages, and other luxuries, which it would have been agreeable to bring. We hope that the weather may become settled before the arrival of the Leander, that Lord Ellesmere may not be disappointed of the pleasure of his visit, nor disappoint the residents of New York of the opportunity of showing him and his family the attentions they would wish, by one of those unkind and unseasonable visits of rheumatism which sometimes capriciously attacks and makes him a prisoner, but which he thought might be mitigated by the voyage.

The conversation related chiefly to the foreign news by the Africa. It was regarded of little interest politically. With the exception of cotton, and a better feeling in iron, particularly in Scotch pig, there was no change of importance in commercial affairs. The chief transactions n trade yesterday were runde before the news was re ceived, and hence there were no sales of moment made afterwards indicative of its effects upon this market. Before it came to hand, 900 bales of cotton were sold at steady rates. Flour and grain also moved at previous prices, but after the news small sales of common State brands of flour were reported at \$4 50, which was a decline of six cents per barrel. Sound shipping yellow corn

was scarce and firm.

It appeared that no later news had been received in England from Australia, though three vessels had arrived at London, since the sailing of the Atlantic, with gold, amounting in the aggregate, to 75,250 ounces, equal in

value to \$1,354,500. The latest advices were those of February 2d and 3d, previously noticed. A house in the Australian trade was so obliging as to give us a commercial circular, dated Sydney, January 29, in which some items of trade were referred to, not hitherte published. It seems that the government had granted £150,000 to aid in building a railroad from Sydney to Paramatta, from whence it was to be continued to Sydney, and through or contiguous to the principal gold fields on the island. The most active ousiness seemed to have been conducted in segars. Future supplies were expected from Manila. The articles in most demand from the United States were snugly packed bouse frames, suitable for suburban cottages, with extra supplies for outhouses, such as kitchens, sta bles, &c., and also for American light-built wagons. It

was said plans should accompany invoices for houses. Regret was expressed for the mishap to Commodore Vanderbilt's steam yacht North Star, and it was hoped that her detention would be brief. It was reported that the Commodore had recently sold out his Staten Island possessions, "stock and fluke," including ferry boats, with all appertaining thereanto, for the good round sum of \$600,000. Who was the purchaser or purchasers was not stated. Could it have been George Law? It was generally assented to that these were great times for selling property, both real and personal, as well as a great time for boying. Great schemes were daily talked of. One thought a plan would soon come before the public for building a large city on Staten Island, and to connect it by railroad with Jersey City. Nothing was more feasible. People could then pass between the Island and the city in safety and comfort, at all hours, day and night, winter and summer. Only about two drawbridges would be necessary. The Island could be encircled by a railroad, and every part of it made accessible. Manhattan I-land was becoming too populous and too expensive to live on. Staten Island was the finest site for a city in the world, and one of the finest places to live at on the continent. If it was to be made accessible by railroad, and the foundations of a new city were to rise over its splagdid bills, commanding such magnificent views, the Commodere sold out too soon and too cheap. His property would, under probable success of the grand new scheme, have been dirt cheap at a million of dol

THE OFFICERS OF THE SARDINIAN PRIGATE.-Last evening there was a sumptuous dinner, at Delmonico's Hotel, given to the officers of the San Giovanni by the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires, Signor Valerio. Toasts were made to the King Vittorio Emmanuele and to our worthy Pre-

Many of the exiles brought by this vessel to our shores, more wise minded men than others, lost no time in speeches and protests, but went to work immediately

We hear that on Sunday next the frigate will be ready

Quiest Passage -The clipper ship Mandarin, Captaid Stoddard, got up to the city yesterday from Shanghae in the unusual short time of ninety days. This, we believe, is the quickest trip made from that port since that of the clipper thip Houqua, in 1851, which did it in 88 days. The Mandarin has brought a cargo of teas and silks vafued at \$200,000. She is an 800 ton ship, built by Messra Smith & Dimon, of this city, and owned by Mesers. Goodhue & Co.

Smp Bunding -Messrs, Perine, Pattison & Stack have recently laid the beels for the following four new sailing vessels, at their yard at the foot of North Sixth street, Williamsburg :-- A full-rigged ship for Messrs. Siftken & Ironside, destined for the California trade, to be commanded by Captain Smith. She is 107 feet on &cck. 31 feet in breadth, and 18 feet deep A bark for Captain Edmund McKenge, to be commanded by himself. Destination unknown. She is 112 feet on occk, 27 feet in breadth, and 12 feet deep. A bark for D Curtis & Co., and a brig for M. M. Freeman & Co. They are destined for transient trade. The former is 110 feet on deck. 25 feet in breadth, and 11 feet deep. The latter is 105 feet on deck. 25 feet in breadth, and 11½ feet deep. The above stips will be complete and ready for launching early in the fall.

New York Volunteers.

The Executive Committee entrusted with the duty of obtaining relief for the New York Volunteers, met last evening, at the Astor House, to consummate the arrangements for the delivery of a locture by Thomas Francis Meagher, generously volunteered by him on behalf of the sick and disabled of this gallant band of soldiers. Amons those present we perceived Major Gen C. W. Sand'o: Hall, W. C. Whitehead, of Va., Secretary of the Committee; Lt. Col. Hall, Lt. Col. James C. Burnham Assistant Alderman Ring, Hon. D. B. Taylor, Mr. George H. Heran, Patrick Lynch, of the Irish American; Col, W. B. Burnett, of the New York Volunteers.

Upon opening the meeting, Gen. Hall was called to the Chair and Col. Whitehead, of Va , acted as Secretary. It was decided that the lecture should be delivered next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hell, and the subject selected by the eloquent lexturer is "Young Ireland and the Bevolutions of 1818." This is a theme very appropriate to the occasion and one calculated to call forth the greatest power of the orator, who acted so prominent a part in the scenes which it embances. The tickets were placed at the low price of fitty cents, and one dollar for reserved seate. Cel. James C. Burnham was appointed treasurer, who is to be found at Hall's Music store, No. 239 Broad way, where he will be happy to receive any contributions for this laudable object, which our patriotic citizens may offer. Upon the general committee appear the names of our most propolect citizens, comprising the civil and offer. Upon the general committee appear the names of our most provincat dilizens, comprising the civil and military, and we doubt not that the praiseworthy end to be administry, and we doubt not that the praiseworthy end to be administry, and we doubt not that the praiseworthy end to be administry, and we doubt not that the praiseworthy end the affair profitable. Upon a short discussion which arose in regard to the propriety of incurring a heavy expense, by way of advertising, it was stated that the New York Mentan printed the posters and circulars gratuitously. Upon the evening of the entertainment, the New York Volunteers, in uniform, and with their medials on their breastability be in attendance as whors. The most illustrious officers of the Menican war, have been invited, and are expected to be upon the stand during the evening. Among whom we might mention General Wiofield Scott, General Wool, General Twiggs, and others. We have to say, in reference to this effair, that the name of the lecturer, the interesting subject chosen by him, and the very patriotic end for which the entertainment is to be given, should crowd the building to its utmost capacity. The meeting adjourned, to meet again at the Astor House, at eight o'clock, this evening.

The Metropolitan Bank Case. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. A curi us case was heard in the Superior Court, being an action of B. L. Cores to recover one thousand dollars from the Metropolitan Bank for a violation of the law against the circulation of foreign bank bills.

Accident to the Vanderbilt Yacht

RRANGEMENTS EOR THE DEPARTURE OF THE NORTH STAR—STRUCK ON A SUNKEN ROCK—INJURY AND DELAY—THE FIRST PLEAEURE TRIP TO EUROPE. The North Star, which was to have sailed yesterday morning for Southampton, with Commodore Vander bilt and family and a few invited guests, was unavoidably

delayed, and will not start before next week. She left her wharf about ten minutes to eleven n very good style; but in getting round the bend of the stream, she got on some rocks at the foot of the pier at the end of Jackson street. It seems that the accident was caused by the stupidity of the man at the helm, who, on the order being given by Commodore Vanderbilt to put the helm aport, in order to carry the vessel out into the stream, turned it in a contrary direction, and thus run the vessel aground. The person who had been invited to accompany the voyagers rous, many ladies being in the party, were very muc disappointed of their expected trip. Instead of having the pleasure of the first trip in this new and splendid steamer, they were compelled to land, for which purpose the Huguenot, a Port Richmond steamer, that was lying near at hand, being at present under repair, came up and accommodated the intended party of pleasure with an opportunity of getting ashore.

There were some hundreds of people on board, and it took nearly half an hour before they were all on board the Huguenot, which landed them at the foot of Jackson street pier, close to where the accident occurred.

It is reported that the bottom of the North Star is injured, as her copper sheathing was heard audibly to scrape very hard against the sunken reef of rocks that are situated in this part of the river. The ship in striking keeled over on one side, and there seemed for a momen danger that she would capsize—several ladies appeared very much frightened. We believe that she will be taken into a graving dock and examined, in which case the inended trip may be delayed much longer than is antici-

pated. We have already given a description of this splendid vessel, and the journey contemplated by her owner. The following is a list of the passengers who will go in her,

numbering twenty four:—
Cemmoder and Mrs. Cernelius Vanderbilt, Rev. Dr. John O. Choules and wife, Dr. Jared Linsley and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Torrens, Mr. and Mrs. Hornee F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Lebau, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Osgood, Mrs. J. M. Cross, Mrs. Asa Eldridge, (wife of the captain,) Miss Kate Vanderbilt, and Master George Vanderbilt.

The jdes of a coverage.

The idea of a voyage of pleasure across the Atlantic, in vessel fitted out for the purpose, is not original with Commodore Vanderbilt. The same thing was done in 1817 -thirty six years since-by a wealthy citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, Captain George Crowninshield, who built and coninned for the purpose, an elegant vessel, which he called "Cleopatra's Barge," and with a select company of friends on board of her, visited Madeira and the Western Islands, the Mediterranean, and various parts of Europe, returning safely to Salem the following year. The "Cie patra's Barge" proved a superior sailing vessel, and was much admired in Europe. This was long before the navigation of the ocean by steam had been tried. For the sake of enabling our readers to compare the originality and novelty of the idea of Crowninshield with the enterprise of Vanderbilt, we give the description of the Salem brig, from the Boston Intelligencer of January 11, 1817 :-

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE.

(From the Boston Intelligencer, Jan. 11.)

The elegant equipment of this vessel, by Mr. Crowninshield, for a voyage of pleasure, as it is an entire novelty in this country, has excited universal curiosity and admiration. Whilst she was lying at the wharf in Salem, we have heard she attracted company from various surrounding places, to view so perfect a specimen of nautical architecture and sumptuous accommodation. Eighteen hundred ladies, it is asserted, visited her in the course of one day. Cleopatra's Barge measures about 200 tons, and is modelled after one of the awiftest sailing ships which was ever driven by wind. Being introduced on beard, you descend into a magnificent seloon, about twenty feet long and theeteen broad, finished on all sides with polished mahogany, inlaid with other ornamental wood. The settees of the saloon are of splendid workmanship; and the backs are shaped like the ancient lyre, and the seats are covered with crimson silk velvet, bordered with a very wide edging of gold lace. Two splendid mirrors, standing at either end and a magnificent chandeller, suspended in the contre of the saloon give a richness of effect to it not easily surpassed. Instead of berths, on the sides of this hall there are closest for the tea equipage and suit of plate for the dirner table, which are finished in a high style of elegance. The after cabin contains sleeping ac casily surpassed. Instead of berths, on the sides of this hall there are closets for the tea equipage and suit of plate for the dinner table, which are finished in a high style of elegance. The after cabin contains steeping accommodations for the under officers of the vessel. The owner's and captain's state rooms are very commodious. The conveniences for the kitchen's and steward's apartments may be considered models in their way. There are aqueducts in all parts of the vessel which require them.

are squeducts in all parts of the vessel which require them.

The intention of Mr. Crowninshield, we understand, is o proceed in the first instance to the Western Islands, thence through the straits of Gibraltar, and fellowing the windings of the left coast of the Mediterranean will touch at every principal city on the route, which will be round the island of siedly, up the gulf of Venice to Trieste, along the ceast of Albania and the Morra, through the Grecian Archipelago to the Bardanolles: if permitted by the Turkish authorities, he will proceed through the sea of Marmons to Constantinople; thence coasting along the ports of the Black sea to the sea of Acoy, he will return by the way of the isle of Cyprus, upon the south side of the Mediterranean, stopping at Acre, Jerusalem, and Alexandin, on his way, and sailing by the coast of the Desert, to that of the Barbary States. Emerging from the straits he will proceed through the British channel and North sea, up the Ballic to Petersburg, thence along the coast of Norway to the North Cape, and perhaps into the White isa—from this point he may go to Spitsbergen and Iceland, and thence crossing an immense ocean to the coast of South America, touching at various ports, he will complete the tour of his destination, and arrive at Salem. It nation, and arrive at Salem plete the tour of his destination, and arrive at Salem. It is much to be desired that a gentleman of scientific attainments, historical research and literary taste may accomeany Mr. Crownineheld in his expedition. The multiplied objects of rational curiosity, which will be presented to the traveller, on such a tour, would wind materials, which if well dige ted and arranged, would docredit to the country, and confer permanent celebrity upon a voyage, which, without such a narration, will dwindle into a topic of idle curiosity and final insignificance.

Police Intelligence.

A Popilice from Justice—Officer Fowell, of the Third ward, yesterday arrested a man named Henry Walstein, on a charge of being a fugitive from the authorities of Poughkeepie, where he stands charged with stenling a quantity of ready made clothing, valued at \$300 and upwards, to expressed to the word of the evidence against the accused sets forth that a portion of the stolen property was seen in his possession in New York. The policeman on searching the person of the accused, found secreted in his boot mar \$200 which is believed to be a part of the money received by him on the sale of the stolen articles. The accused was taken before Justice Begart, who detained him in custody until a warrant arrives from the police authorities of Poughkeepsie.

Charge of Stealing Gold Coin—Officer Smith of the First ward yesterday arrested two colored individuals, named

Charge of Sicelling Gold Coin.—Officer Smith of the First ward yeavingly arrested two colored individuals, named William and Filen Tucker, on a charge of stealing 380 in gold coin, the property of David Harrington, residing at No. Gl Washington sirect. A portion of the money was found in the possession of the female. The accused parties were conveyed before Justice Bogart, who committed them to prison for trial.

them to prison for trial.

The Wrong House.—A man named George Wilson was arrested on Tuesday, by officer Smith, of the Fenth ward, at whose house he had called in Allen street, and inquired for a fictitious person. Suspecting from the man's manner that all was not right, the officer watched, and having observed him enter several houses with evidently no honest intention, took the prisoner into custody. On searching him four shelten keys were found in his pockets, which gave a rather bread hint as to his occupation. The prisoner was committed by Justice Welsh.

U. S. Commissioner's Office

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN FOR CRUELTY AT SEA. Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.
May 18.—The United Nates vs. Lockbart M Kay and another. This was a complaint against the captain and first mate of the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, for having infreted cruel and unread punishment upon one stephen Long, a celored man, cook of said ship, by causing him to be put in irone, and tied up with his arms extended above his head, for the space of forty-eight hours, his toes only touching the deck. Mr. Robinson prosecuted on the part of the United States, and it appeared upon the evidence, that some difficulty had occurred between the cook and first mate, Merrihew, as to the quantity of water which was daily expended—the ship? crew then being on short allowance—and in the struggle that felloacd, the cook, who is rather of small stature, got on top of the mate. The second mate, who was witness for the defendant, and whose testimony was that coming to the rescue Merrikew seized a belaying pin, chased Long into the forecastle and administered a most unrealful beating upon his head and neck, leaving him bruised and bleeding. He was then put in irons, carried down between decks, and, as was contended and shown on the part of the government, was lashed up as above described, receiving, as the complainant says, bread and a pint of water only once a day. It was shown on the part of the defence that the captain was considered a humane and kindhearted man, that he directed the mates to let the cook down, and that on the evening of the second day, and found the man still tied up. It was not shown that he directed the mates to let the cook down, and that on the evening of the first day he dressed Long's wounds himself. But, on the other hand, it was shown on the part of the defence that the captain was considered a surprise at finding that his orders had been disobeyed, nor that first day he dressed Long's wounds himself. But, on the other hand, it was shown that he manifested surprise at finding that his o

FIRE AT STAMPING GROUND, KY .- The propert FIRE AT STAMPING GROUND, R.Y.—The property destroyed by the fire at Stamping Ground, was the dry good stores of J. W. Sinclair & Co., and of Fanuel & Black: Klindead's drug store, and the dwelling houses of L. D. Hollaway, C. A. Samuel, and D. H. Gatewood. Totalloss \$12 000. Dr. Pilcher lost his life in his generous and daring efforts to save the goods in Kindead's drug store. He was in the cellar getting out drugs when the burning floor fell in upon kim, and he was lost.—

Louisville Journal, May 14. Anniversary of Cuban Indpendence.

Yesterday morning a meeting of Cubans, refugees from their own country, now residents in this city, as well as of Americans and others, friends to the cause of Cuban nationality, was held at No. 600 Broadway, to commemo rate the first display of the Cuban flag of independence, under General Lopez, at Cardenas. At the further end of the room in which the meeting was held Messrs. Gaspar Betancourt, Goicomia, Valiente, and Hernandez, the members of the Cuban Junta in New York, were seated, having in their centre a bust of General Lopez, crowned with laurel, and behind the stripes and stars of the United States, with the lone star flag, the emblem of Cuban rationality, side by side. Besides these there was another smaller Cuban banner underneath, directly at the back of the bust of General Lopez, which will always be an interesting relic, on account of the reminiscences conlonging to the Kentucky regiment that behaved so gal-lantly in the battle for Cuban independence, and which was unfurled at the landing at Cardenas in Lopez's first

was unfurled at the landing at Cardenas in Lopez's first glorious but unsuccessful expedition to liberate Cuba from Spanish misgovernment. The other end of the room was similarly decorated with the Cuban national flag, and there was likewise a full length figure of Lopez, holding the banner of Cuban independence in his hand.

Mr. Gasrah Beraxouers opened the ceremonics of the evening, by affectionate'y saluting the bust of the decared General who was supposed to be presiding over the present assemely, and then made a most eloquent address in praise of the martyred hero, which was listened to by his audience with great attention, and enthusiastically received. He paid a high tribute of grateful remembrance to General Lopez, whom he characterized as being the first who raised the flag of independence in Cuba.

Mr. Hernandez paid a similar tribute of respect to the memory of General Lopez, and looked with confidence to the day when Cuban independence and Cuban nationality would be obtained.

Agentleman present at the meeting, then read an advance of the conservation of the conservations of the conservation of th

would be obtained.

A gentleman present at the meeting, then read an address of a similar nature, namely, in praise of Lopes, and in favor of national independence, for a Cuban not present, who was deterred from appearing through fear

dress of a similar nature, namely in praise of Lopez, and in favor of national independence, for a Cuban not present who was deterred from appearing through fear of Spanish spies.

Mr Ronmousez then recited a poem in commemoration of the memory of Lopez, and anticipating a glorious epoch when their country should be free, many passages of which were much applanded.

Mr. Anonio M Berancourt afterwards recited a shorter poem, which was likewise well received by the assembled Cubans.

Mr. Be Armas then read an address, the subject of which was of a similar nature to those that had already been given, and breathed an ardent spirit of patriotism that was warmly reciprocated by the meeting.

Another poem was then recited by Mr. Francisco de Aguers.

Mr. PERRO SANACILIA, and several other Cuban gentlemen gave, also, addresses of a similar description, all of which were characterized by the same ardent patriotism, intense love of country and devoted attachment to the cause of Cuban nationality.

A similar feeling of grateful remembrance for the memory of Gen. Lopez was universally testified, whose eulogium was the theme of every address, and in which he was cescribed as the martyred Lopez, the hero and denigod of Cuban nationality and independence.

In like manner, the orators universally looked forward to a brighter day, rounising a speedy overthrow of Spanish domination in ill governed and oppressed Cuba.

In the coarse of the evening, Capt. Hurs, (an English man) read a written address, in English, to the assembled. Cubans, prefacing it by an apolegy for using his own language instead of Spanish before them, but which he thought it preferable to do, from a want of sufficient knowledge of the latter language to make himself so well understood as in his own tongue, the was of opinion titual freedom must depend upon civilization and that upon inquiry it would be incud that the most civilized nations approach nearest to liberty. He sympathized with Cuba, because, as an Englishman, he was brought up to love liberty; and

yoke of Spain, which is use naturally come to an end, as opposed to the principles of the age.

The proceedings of the evening were concluded by the introduction to the meeting, through Mr. Betancourt, of Mr. Macias, who attended Gen. Lopez, as and de camp, at Cardenas. The reception of this gentleman by the assembled Cubans was enthusiastic in the extreme, and it appeared evident during the whole of the time that the meeting lasted, that but one feeling animated all lummly, desidedly bostility to Spanish rule, and a certain hope of speedy independence for their country.

Vindication of the Four Cent Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I noticed in your excision of this morning a communication complaining of the "Four Cent Man" as a misance, especially so to those "persons whose minds are engrossed with important business matters, and who find the necessary annoyances of a croaded city quite as much as their nerves will bear, without being subjected to the unnecessary and disgusting one complained of." Now I sould ask if this man has not in reality as much right to hawk and cry his paper in the streets of our city for a living as bas the newsboy or charcoal dealer? I think the communicator above referred to will find this to be the man's right, if he reflect a moment upon it. As I suppose he did not, being of so nervous a resuperament, and subject, no deubt, to sudden emotions, I would suggest a trial of the "water cure," in some recluded spot out of town, for his weak nerves. It is the poor man's method of selling, and he has a right to it. The "Four Cent Man" has already several opponents in the field, and it is better to leave them all to become disguisted with and to throw up their occupation than to endeavor to quiet them by sounding such a "noisy tin horn." I hope the gentleman will soon recover from the debility which must have been brought on by his exertion in behalf of the suffering nerves which are so "engrossed with important business matters."

A SUISCRIBER.

Court Calendar—This Day.
Unried States District Court.—Nos. 25, 49 to 55, 24, 56. Superme Court.—General Term.—Nos. 23, 15, 27, 21, 24, Circuit Court.—Same as before Court.—Same as before 20, 10, 10, 28, 3, 20 to 37, 81. CIRCUT COURT.—Same as before, with 1 769 added, COMMON PLEAS—Part First.—Nos. 521 663, 297, 694, 817, 862, 305, 891, 964, 909, 913, 915, 984, 985, 980. COMMON PLEAS—Part Second.—Causes to be tried by the

CORMON PLEAS—PART SECOND.—CRUSES to D6 tried by the Court without a jury.

6UPPRIOR COURS.—Two Branches.—Nos. 200, 401, 99, 521, 568, 569, 483, 442, 460, 473, 474, 311, 543, 571, 578, 583 to 589, 591, 592, 594, 595, 596, 598, 599, 600, 601, 328, 436

Every Picture that goes from Root's hands is like the seed that falls in vich soil. Admired, criticised, and admired still, by the family, the neighbors, and friends, there is immediately afterwards a rich return in the wives, enters, children, and relatives of all degrees, who come to have their portraits taken in the same masterly style. So, like circles in the water, ROOT'S extensive business is still Gentlemen's Summer Hats .- An extensive

assortment of Rocky Mountain. French gray, white Russia, and Naples beavers, Canton, Maulia, Leghorn, Swiss sounct, Panama and Guayaqui straws. Geutlemen's soft travelling ants in great variety and colors. WARNOUKS, Batters, 279 Broadway, Irving House. Summer Hats,-Beebe & Co., Fashlonable

Hatters, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the atten-tion of the public to their assertment of exceedingly light and beautiful white Rocky Mountain Beaver Hats. Their assertment of fine and light cassimers and straw hats and are, is also full and complete. A New Feature in Hats.-Messrs. Rafferty

A New Feature in Hats.—Messis. Railorty & Leask, the Chathau street hatters, have invented a raw style of hat, to which they invite attention. They insert in the lining of each hat a daguerrectype likeness of every customer, or that of any of his friends, free of charge. They have built agallery, and secured the services of one of the least actions in the city, for this purpose; and although this will involve considerable expense, yet they trust that the increase of their trade will warrant them in deing this. They have applied to the Fatent Office of the United States for a patent for their invention, and would caution dealers from interfering with it.

RAFFKRTY & LEASK, 57 Chathau street, opposite Chambers street, and on the corner of Chathau and Pearl streets.

Freeman, Hatter, No. 90 Fulton street, as usual, has the best assortiment of summer hats to be found in the city. White beavers, \$10.55. Canton, Sennet, India, Panama, and a very large assortiment of children's straw hats. A very heautiful lot of cheap moleskin hate, \$3 ned \$3.50. FREEMAN, No, 50 Fulton street, none Gold.

Clergymen, Advocates, Physicians, Judges, players, and poor folks generally, should buy their hats at KNOX'S, No. 123 Fulton street, for he furnishes a better ar-ticle for four dollars than twenty-five per cent increase will buy elsewhere. An undeniable fact.

Delicacy and Strength .- Saladin's Damasen blode severed the gossamor texture of the veil as it fell acress its diamond edge, and Cour de Lion's two handed blade out the from both without a fracture to its true tempered steel. Here are instances of the two qualities possessed by the matchless bats of KNOX & JAMES—delicacy and strength; and we advise all who wish an article of head-gear as brilliant in appearance as it is durable in quality to patronise them. Establishment in Prescott House Hall Store.

We may Smile at Noon, and Weep at Noon but smiles alone weareth the face of him who buys his hats of Williams. The secret of it is his hats are made the exact shape of the head. WILLIAMS. 154 Fulton street, two doors from Breadway.

Mealio's Summer Styles of Gentlemen's hats sich and elegant drab beavers, are new ready for the inspection of the public. They are the most beautiful pro-ductions of the day. Also, straw hats of the most fashion-able styles, at MEALIO'S, 416 Broadway, corner of Canal

Gentlemen's Summer Hats, Grey and Creams, color.—BIRD, corner of Nassau and Pine streets, invites the attention of his customers and the public to the several styles of summer hat above sumerated; together with a very full assertment of the various and latest styles of straw goods for gentlemen's wear. BIRD, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.

The Coolest Hats for Summer Wear, In dral beaver, felt, &c., are now offered for the inspection of continuen by W. P. DAVID, at his saleroom, 301 Broad-way, second door from Dunne street; also, straw hats of every variety of style, at prices moderate.

Arrivals from Abroad for the Crystal Pa

More III-temper, britation, Inconvenience, and loss, are produced by tradesmen who don't keep their promises than they have now idea of. When GREEN, No. I Aster Home, contracts to make a set of shirts, which shift statisfactorily, within a specified time, he regards the promise as binding as an oath, and never disappoints.

Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Elastic Stockings for enlarged voins of the log, elastic knee caps, spinal supports, ladies' belts and supporters, club foot and knockines, and every other kind of instrument, with an assortment of children's trusses at No. 12 Am etroet.